

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917

NUMBER 26

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

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Revised Rules and Regulations

Rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States approved September 1, 1916, entitled "An act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes."

Regulation Certificates of Age.

Certificates of age, in order to protect the producer, manufacturer, or dealer from prosecution, shall be either:

1. Federal age certificates issued by persons hereafter to be designated by the Secretary of Labor for children between 16 and 17 years of age when employment in a mine or quarry is contemplated and for children between 14 and 16 years of age when employment in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment is contemplated. Such certificates shall contain the following information: (1) Name of child; (2) place and date of birth of child, together with statement of evidence on which this is based, except when physicians' certificates of physical age are accepted by the issuing officer, in which case physical age shall be shown; (3) sex and color; (4) signature of child; (5) name and address of child's parent, guardian, or custodian; (6) signature of issuing officer; and (7) date and place of issuance.

2. Employment, age, or working certificate, permit, or paper issued under State authority in such States as are hereafter designated by the board.

Regulation 2. Proof of Age.

Persons authorized by the Secretary of Labor to issue age certificates under the authority of this act shall issue such certificates only upon the application in person of the child desiring employment, accompanied by its parent, guardian, or custodian, and after having received, examined, and approved documentary evidence of age showing that the child is 14 years of age or over if employment in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment is contemplated, that the child is between 16 and 17 years of age if employment in a mine or quarry is contemplated; which evidence shall consist of one of the following-named proofs of age, to be required in the order herein designated, as follows:

(a) A birth certificate or attested transcript thereof issued by a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

(b) A record of baptism or a certificate or attested transcript thereof showing the date of birth and place of baptism of the child.

(c) A bona fide contemporary record of the date and place of the child's birth kept in the Bible in which the records of the births in the family of the child are preserved, or other documentary evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of Labor or such person as he may designate, such as a passport showing the age of the child, a certificate of arrival in the United States issued by the United States immigration officers and showing the age of the child, or a life insurance policy; provided that such other satisfactory documentary evidence has been in existence at least one year prior to the time it is offered in evidence; and provided further that a school record or a parent's or guardian's affidavit, certificate or other written statement of age shall not be accepted except as specified in paragraph (d).

(d) A certificate signed by a public-health physician or a public-school physician, specifying what in the opinion of such physicians is the physical age of the child; such certificate shall show the height and weight of the child and other facts concerning its physical development revealed by such examination and upon which the opinion of the physician as to the physical age of the child is based. A parent's, guardian's or custodian's certificate as to the age of the child and a record of age as given on the register of the school which the child first attended, or in the school census, if obtainable, shall be submitted with the physician's certificate showing physical age.

The office issuing the age certificate for a child shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file evidence that the preceding subdivision or subdivisions can not be obtained.

Regulation 3. Authorization of Acceptance of State Certificates.

States in which the age, employment or working certificates, per-

mits, or papers are issued under State authority substantially in accord with the requirements of the act and with regulation 3 hereof may be designated in accordance with section 5 of the act, as States in which certificates issued under State authority shall have the same force and effect as those under the direct authority of this act, except as individual certificates may be suspended or revoked in accordance with regulations 4 and 8. Certificates in States so designated shall have this force and effect for the period of time specified by the board, unless in the judgment of the board the withdrawal of such authorization at an earlier date seems desirable for the effective administration of the act. Certificates requiring conditions or restrictions additional to those required by the Federal act or by the rules and regulations shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with the act.

Regulation 4. Suspension or Revocation of Certificates.

Section 1. Whenever an inspector duly authorized under this act shall find that the age of a child employed in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, manufacturing establishment, mine or quarry as given on a certificate is incorrect, or that the time record is not kept in accordance with regulation 8, he shall notify the child, the employer, and the issuing officer that the certificate or the acceptance of a State certificate for the purposes of this act is suspended and indicate such suspension on the certificate or certificates.

Sec. 2. A statement of the facts for which the suspension was made shall be forwarded by the inspector to the Secretary of Labor or such person as he may designate who will either (a) revoke or withdraw the certificate or the acceptance of the certificate or (b) veto the suspension according as in his judgment the facts of the case warrant.

Due notice shall be sent to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian, to the employer, and to the issuing officer of the action taken in regard to a suspended certificate.

Sec. 3. If the suspension of a certificate be vetoed a new certificate shall be issued upon the surrender of the one suspended. If for any reason such new certificate can not be obtained from a State issuing officer, the notice of the veto if attached to a suspended certificate shall be recognized and accepted as meeting the requirements of section 5 of the act.

Regulation 5. Revoked or Suspended Certificate.

A revoked or suspended certificate will not protect a producer, manufacturer, or dealer from prosecution under section 5 of the Act after notice of such suspension or revocation except as provided in Regulation 4.

Regulation 6. Hours of Employment.

In determining whether children between 14 and 16 years of age have been employed more than eight hours in any day the hours of employment shall be computed from the time the child is required or permitted or suffered to be at the place of employment, up to the time when he leaves off work for the day exclusive of a single continuous period of a definite length of time during which the child is off work and not subject to call.

Regulation 7. Days of Employment.

A child may not be employed for more than six consecutive days.

Regulation 8. Time Record.

Section 1. A time record shall be kept daily by producers or manufacturers showing the hour of employment in accordance with Regulation 7 for each and every child between 14 and 16 years of age, whether employed on a time or a piece rate basis.

Sec. 2. Certificates of age for children employed in any mine or quarry or in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment may be suspended or revoked for failure on the part of a manufacturer or producer to keep time records as required by this regulation or for false or fraudulent entries made therein.

Regulation 9. Inspection.

An inspector duly authorized under this Act shall have the right to enter and inspect any mine or quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, and other places in which goods are produced or held for interstate commerce; to inspect the certificates of age kept on file, time records and such other records of the producer or manufacturer as may aid in the enforcement of the Act; to have access to freight bills, shippers' receipts, or other records of shippers.

(Continued on Page 6)

Speed of Looms

Written for Southern Textile Bulletin by Overseer.

One of the most important things and probably the one given the least attention is the speed at which looms should be run. In an effort to increase production the looms are often speeded up with no regard to the class of fabrics to be manufactured. It is evident that the finer the yarn, the greater will be the breakage of ends, if the same speed is used as for coarser goods; consequently, a poorer class of goods is manufactured, and seldom if ever, is the production increased to any marked degree.

It is to be expected that wide looms have to be even slower than narrow ones and even these are often speeded higher than they should be. Take a twelve-quarter 12-4 machine for example; here the shuttle has to pass over 3 yards of yarn, besides the distance in the boxes. If the looms are running fast, the time for the passage of the shuttle is greatly shortened and consequently much more power has to be used in order to throw the shuttle in the required time. This in turn causes greater wear on the loom, thus increasing the cost of supplies, such as pickers, lug straps, etc.

The increase in speed is not so noticeable in the very wide looms as in the medium and narrow width ones. These are run as fast as possible and still keep the shuttle in the loom. The production is increased, but at the same time second quality cloth and the cost of repairs is increased in proportion; after a certain speed has been passed.

The application of warp-stop motions has tended to reduce the number of seconds, but anything that will stop the loom for broken threads, is lessening the production. The chief advantage of the warp-stop motion is that it allows a weaver to take care of more looms, in this manner lessening the cost of production.

In determining the speed at which a loom should be run there are many things which should be looked at, among others the width of the loom, class of fabric, style of the loom, and the size of the yarn. It is evident as the added amount of machinery connected with the loom is increased, the slower must be the speed; as in the case of looms having the dobby and jacquard attachments. Still another point to be considered is the setting of the motions. One fixer will have trouble with a class of work on fast looms, while another will have a section run along without any trouble, simply because he had made a little change in some setting to suit the class of work to which it is applied.

To diverge a moment in a brief description of the clever attachment for holding the lug strap in place on the picker stick, which all fixers may not have seen, but will find it saves picker sticks; and lug straps last indefinitely. It is made of three pieces of slab leather, the first or A is cut from a piece about two by five inches in

size, the other two as B. B., are riveted to the first piece to afford additional strength and the whole, after passing inside the lug strap D, is screwed to the picker stick E at the points C. C. Loom fixers using this have found it to be a decided improvement over the old style "latch" strap, which latter has been the ruination of numbers and numbers of picker sticks, by breaking or becoming unfastened, thus allowing the lug strap to fall, and a loom fixer knows this generally means a new stick to be installed.

To resume our speed subject; do not make the mistake of having your machinery run too slow, for if it does, trouble may be experienced in getting the shuttle across the loom in time, especially is this noticed in short box looms, such as the old style Mason. The force required on the binder to check the shuttle will sometimes cause it to stop an inch or two from the picker and consequently the loom will slam off when the shuttle reaches the opposite box.

Single-lift jacquards have to be run slower than any other style of loom on account of the strain in the lift, as this is made in quicker time than on other types of machines.

To find the speed of shafting when the diameter of the driving pulley, diameter of loom pulley, and speed of loom is given: multiply diameter of loom pulley by speed of loom and divide by diameter of driving pulley. Thus: there is a loom we wish to run 170 picks per minute, it has a 12 inch pulley driven by an 8 inch pulley. What speed should shafting have?

$$\frac{12 \times 170}{8} = \frac{2040}{8} = 255 \text{ revolutions per minute.}$$

To find the diameter of a driving pulley when speed of shafting, diameter of loom pulley, and speed of loom are known. Multiply diameter of loom pulley by speed of loom and divide by speed of shafting. As follows: What diameter of pulley will be required on a shafting running 255 revolutions per minute to run a loom 170 picks per minute with 12 inch pulley?

$$\frac{12 \times 170}{255} = \frac{2040}{255} = 8 \text{ inches diameter.}$$

To find the diameter of a loom pulley when the speed of loom, speed of the shafting and diameter of the driving pulley are known. Multiply speed of shafting by diameter of shafting and divide by speed of loom. The following illustrates: have a loom running 170 picks per minute, shafting pulley is 8 inches. What is diameter of loom pulley required.

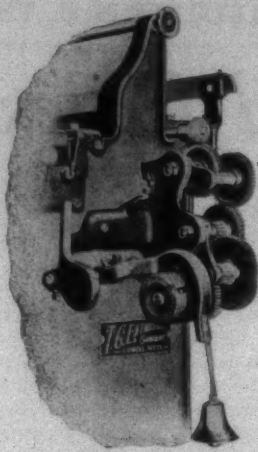
$$\frac{255 \times 8}{170} = \frac{2040}{170} = 12 \text{ inches diameter.}$$

(Continued on Page 8.)

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LEESES FROM 100 to 1,600 YARDS WITHOUT SET-BACKS or MISTAKES

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Revised Rules and Regulations.
(Continued from Page 3.)

in interstate or foreign commerce kept by railroads, express companies, steamship lines, or other transportation companies, so far as they may aid in the enforcement of the Act.

Regulation 10. Obstructing Inspection.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of a producer or manufacturer to produce for examination by an inspector the certificates of age kept on file and any child in the employ of a manufacturer or producer whom the inspector may ask to see. Concealing or preventing or attempting to conceal or prevent a child from appearing before an inspector or being examined by him or hindering or delaying in any way an inspector in the performance of his duties shall be considered an obstruction of inspection within the meaning of section 5.

Sec. 2. No owner, manager, or other person in charge of premises or records shall be subject to prosecution for obstruction of inspection if the inspector shall refuse upon request to submit his identification card for examination by such owner, manager, or other person.

Regulation 11. Removal.

Withdrawal for any purpose of an article or commodity from the place where it was manufactured or produced constitutes a removal thereof within the meaning of the act; and the 30-day period within which employment of children contrary to the standards prescribed in section 1 of the act results in prohibiting shipment in interstate or foreign commerce shall be computed from that time.

Regulation 12. Guaranty.

Section 1. A guaranty to protect a dealer from prosecution under section 5 of the act shall be signed by and contain the name and address of the manufacturer or producer; it shall be specific, covering the particular goods shipped or delivered for shipment or transportation, and shall not be a general guaranty covering all goods manufactured or produced or to be manufactured or produced by the guarantor. It may be incorporated in or attached to or stamped or printed on the bill of sale, bill of lading, or other schedule that contains a list of the goods which the manufacturer or producer intends to guarantee.

Sec. 2. A dealer shipping goods from a State other than the State of manufacture or production does not require a guaranty in order to be protected from prosecution. (Sec. 6.)

Sec. 3. A guaranty substantially in accordance with the following forms will comply with the requirements of the act:

For products of mines or quarries—

(I or we), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles or commodities listed herein (or specify the same) were produced by (me or us) in a mine or quarry in which * within 30 days prior to removal therefrom * no children under the age of 16 years were employed or permitted to work.

(Name and place of business of producer or manufacturer.)

(Date of removal.)

For products of a mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment—

(I or we), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles or commodities listed herein (or specify the same), were produced or manufactured by (me or us) in a (mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment) in which within 30 days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom no children under the age of 14 years were employed or permitted to work, nor children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years were employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock p. m. or before the hour at 6 o'clock a. m.

(Name and place of business of producer or manufacturer.)

(Date of removal.)

Regulation 14. Alteration and Amendment of Regulations.

The regulations may be altered or amended at any time without previous notice by the board as constituted in section 2 of the act.

*During the month of September, 1917, a manufacturer or producer may substitute for the clause "within 30 days prior to the removal therefrom" the clause "on and after September 1, 1917."

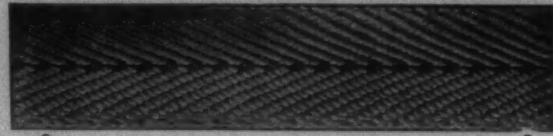
Russian Silk Industry.

The Russian silk industry, centered in Moscow, has been unusually hard-pressed lately by the competition of Japanese silk, and this, combined with the difficulties created by the war, has led to a partial stoppage of production, according to the official Journal of Commerce and Industry. A number of the silk twisting and wind establishments have ceased operations. Lack of fuel, reduction of work hours from 10 or 10½ to 8, increased labor outlay, reduction of productivity by 20 per cent, added to the sharp competition of Japanese silk, have created conditions extremely unfav-

orable to this industry in Russia. Japanese twist pays an import duty of 1.80 rubles per pound and sells for 26 to 26.40 rubles per pound, whereas Caucasian or Central Asian twists cost the Russian manufacturer not less than 29 rubles. The twist-ers have had to increase their rates since the revolution from 4 to 7 rubles per pound, on account of higher labor costs and other conditions. It is reported that the price will shortly be raised to 8.33 rubles. With diminished production at the silk mills, the demand for cocoon silk has fallen off, although there is little in the market. (The exchange value of the ruble in June was 23 3-4 cents.)—Commerce Reports.

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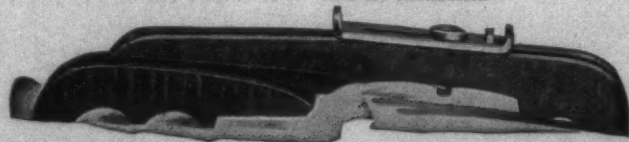
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Solution For Ring Rails.

Will you kindly allow space on your discussion page for the following questions?

I would be glad to have some experienced spinner or superintendent give me a good solution in which to boil ring rails, something that will give them a good cleaning. Is it necessary to scrub the rails if you boil them in clean water after taking them out of the solution? Will a wooden trough with a perforated steam pipe in the bottom do for this purpose, or will it be necessary to have the trough lined with tin? Any information along this line will be greatly appreciated.

Exempted.

Speed of Looms.

(Continued from Page 4.)

To find the speed of a loom when the speed of the shafting, diameter of the driving pulley, and diameter of the loom pulley are known. Multiply speed of shafting by diameter of driving pulley and divide by diameter of loom pulley. Example:—What will be the speed of a loom having a 12 inch pulley driven by an 8 inch pulley, speed of shafting 255 revolutions per minute?

255 × 8 2040

— = 170 picks per minute
12 12

The reader will notice in the foregoing example that the same figures were used and the purpose sought was to simplify the calculations for the beginner, helping him over points more obscure than others.

The take-up motion on all looms consists either of a cam or an eccentrically driven ratches, which

communicates its motion to the sand roller by a reducing train of gears, these gears have a constant draft and it is the duty of designers and weaving overseers to have this figured out so that in changing the picks per inch, the change gear may be readily determined. It must be remembered in figuring, (what change gear is used), that the picks of filling actually placed in the cloth and the picks in the finished cloth, will not correspond, owing to the amount of contraction on the warp, therefore in figuring the change gear it is customary to allow for this increase. On heavy yarn say Nos. 5 to 15 on cloth equally squared, usually these picks are allowed. On cloth composed of from Nos. 15 to 30 yarn, allow about four picks, and for fine work in about the same proportion.

In all gear calculations the sand-roll gear is a driven gear. In speaking of constant draft, or draft constant, we mean the result obtained by figuring a train of gears, substituting for number of teeth in change gear the letter "X". In figuring the draft on a loom, remember the cloth or sand-roller is always figured by its circumference in inches, not by its diameter.

To find the constant for any loom, multiply all driven gears together and divide by the drivers. To find the change gear to use, or the picks per inch on the loom where the change gear is a driver and the constant is known. Divide constant by picks per inch to find change gear. To find picks per inch divide constant by change gear. To find change gear or picks per inch on a loom where change gear is a

change gear and the constant is known. Divide the picks per inch by the constant to find change gear and multiply change gear by constant to find picks per inch.

It is usually found that the change gear in a train of gears is the one most easily accessible. When necessary to multiply all the driven gears by two (2) as the shaft only revolves one-half as fast as the crank shaft.

Regulation of Russian Cotton Goods Market.

The semiofficial cotton committee has issued regulations for the distribution of cotton goods, which have the effect of establishing a monopoly in this branch of trade. All cotton goods produced for the market are to be placed at the disposition of the committee. All contracts without the knowledge of the committee are forbidden, and all unexecuted contracts of this character are nullified. Manufacturers, dealers, and others controlling the distribution of cotton goods or participating in it are required to furnish a monthly statement of supplies and production. The Ministry of Munitions will have the right to claim what is necessary for the Army and for public institutions, and to control the distribution of the remainder among the people of the several Provinces. Goods not so claimed may be sold by the producers, but the committee must be informed of the sale and of the price at which it was made. The committee reserves the right to prescribe the kinds of cotton goods that are to be produced in any factory. Retail prices are to be 25 per cent



Asheville Citizen

above factory prices. Violations of these regulations are punishable by fine up to 3,000 rubles and second offenses by seizure of the entire mill output for the benefit of the state.

It is understood that besides checking speculation the new regulations are aimed to provide a means of satisfying the demands of the grain growers for goods in exchange for agricultural products, instead of currency.—Commercial Reports.

Henry D. Burns Dead.

Henry D. Burns, overseer of carding at the Tifton Mills, Tifton, Ga., died recently of a complication of diseases, among them hernia, for which he was operated on, but never fully recovered from the effects of the operation.

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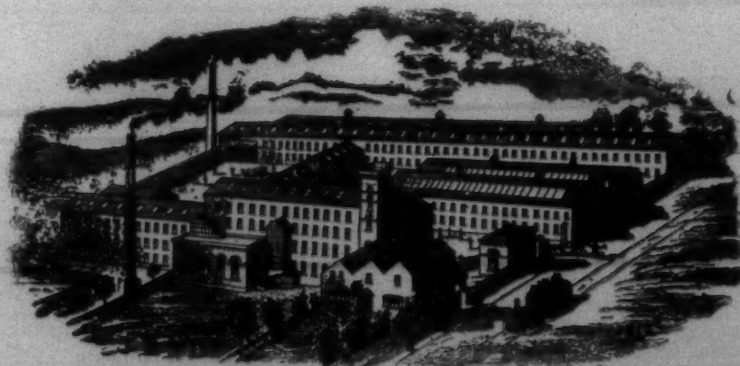
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4½ PETERS STREET
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ATLANTA, GA



Yarn Conditioning Machine.

In cotton spinning mills, where it is customary to apply moisture to the yarn in order to recover loss of weight, the use of machines is now recognized as advisable. These do the work more expeditiously than the old-fashioned methods of cellar or other hand modes of conditioning, and at the same time enable the spinner to effect considerable economy in mill space. Machine conditioning also affords better facilities for controlling the process, both as regards time and the degree of moisture to be added to the yarn.

These advantages have, naturally, been an incentive to makers of this class of machinery to introduce new types for the purpose, several of which are now on the market. One of the latest is specially adapted for yarn on bobbins and is made by Brooks & Doxey, Ltd., Manchester.

The machine in question consists of a stoutly built water trough made of wood and fitted with strong supports. The trough is provided with up to 12 sets of wood immersing rollers, and the inside width of the trough is 3 feet 6 inches. The immersing rollers consist of wood segments built up on steel shafts, having four projecting ribs (excepting the first or feed roller, which has six), for the purpose of immersing the bobbins as they come forward.

At the delivery end of the machine is placed a strong cloth lattice with suitable taking-up arrangements, and wood ribs are fitted to the cloth at intervals to facilitate the carrying forward of the bobbins. An outlet pipe is provided under the feed end of the machine for emptying the trough when required. The delivery end of the machine is fitted with a pair of pulleys 18 inches by 2 inches to receive the main driving, and a strap fork and handle are provided for the stopping and starting of the machine.

The driving of the immersing rollers is obtained by means of a 9-inch double-grooved rope pulley fixed at the end of the inclined lattice shaft, and from this pulley the two nearest immersing rollers are driven; these in turn drive the next pair of rollers, and, as will be observed from the illustrations, the remaining rollers are driven in the same manner.

The trough, which is about 12 inches deep, requires to be filled with water to a depth of 6 or 7 inches, and the water should be kept within these levels. The full bobbins are brought in skips from the spinning department and emptied into the water at the feed end of the machine. The first revolving roller gently immerses the floating bobbins, and as they rise they float forward to the next immersing roller; this roller again submerges them, and the process is repeated by each succeeding roller until the delivery end is reached, when the bobbins are automatically delivered from the machine by the inclined lattice into a skip provided to receive them.

The advantages claimed for the system are its simplicity and economical working, and as each bobbin floats separately in the water and is repeatedly turned over and

submerged, the yarn thereon is effectually conditioned. Further, there is no immersion of the skips during the operation; therefore, the lives of these indispensable receptacles are preserved, and as comparatively few are required for draining purposes this item in the upkeep of the mill is kept within a reasonable limit.

During our visit of inspection we examined bobbins of yarn that had passed through the machine and been allowed to stand for a short period after immersion, and we were convinced that the moisture had thoroughly impregnated the yarn to the first layer. The time occupied in passing the bobbins through a 12-roller machine is about 12 minutes, and one man can usually attend to the conditioning of 40,000 pounds of yarn or more weekly.

The amount of moisture absorbed by the yarn in this process varies according to the class of yarn and the length of time the bobbins are passing through the machine, but at a recent test it was found that under the conditions mentioned 12 per cent of moisture was absorbed and that 11 per cent still remained after the yarn had stood three to four hours.

It will, of course, be understood that enameled bobbins only are suitable for conditioning purposes, inasmuch as they are not detrimentally affected by the water used.—Textile Mercury.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

M. L. Picklesimer has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

W. M. Crump has resigned as superintendent of Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. J. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the Lauderdale Mill, Meridian, Miss., to become manager and superintendent of Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

Yancey L. Yon has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., and returned to his former position at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. T. Barclay, formerly of Prendergast, Tenn., but has been farming this year, has quit the farm and has accepted a position as overseer of spinning in the Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

The following mill men were visitors in Atlanta last week: W. O. Tallent, superintendent of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.; A. E. Masey, carder and spinner and J. B. Whitehead, master mechanic at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills; G. R. Brook, general overseer at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.; J. B. Miller, superintendent of the Ensign Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Cotton Goods For Mexico.

The exemption from duty of certain cotton goods imported into Mexico, as reported here several

GARLAND**LOOM HARNESSES**

Are made of the best materials and are finished by men of skill and experience. Each harness is critically inspected both in process and before shipping, so that the harnesses which you receive are always uniform in quality.

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Flexible as a Belt Positive as a Gear More Efficient Than Either Why?—Because

1. LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN can wrap around a wheel as easily as a belt; around a small wheel, *more easily*. (Write for Data Book No. 125)
2. LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN maintains a positive contact with the wheel; the linear velocity of the chain is the exact pitch line velocity of the wheel. There is no rolling contact, as with gears. (Write for Data Book No. 125)
3. LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN transmits its pull evenly to every tooth in contact with it. There is no one-tooth action as in gears, and no losses due to rolling friction and to the shock of transferring the load from tooth to tooth. (Write for Data Book No. 125)
4. LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN can be, and should be, run slack. Belts require a tension in excess of the effective working pull, and to that extent there is a loss of power in journal friction. Belts creep and slip and lose power in that way. *Link-Belt Silent Chain* never slips, and will regularly show 98% efficiency. (Write for Data Book No. 125)

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS

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LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

weeks ago, is limited to the fabrics specified in the Mexican tariff items 313 and 319, according to Consul General G. A. Chamberlain, who is at Mexico City.

These are sections of the Mexican tariff, Mr. Chamberlain explains, which include unbleached or bleached cotton fabrics of plain texture having not over forty threads in the warp and filling not over 130 centimeters in width. They also in-

clude colored, printed, or dyed cotton fabrics of plain texture having the same pick count per centimeter as the bleached and unbleached goods. All other cottons continue subject to the usual rates of duty, but in order to place the domestic manufacturers on the same footing as the foreign, ginned cotton is also admitted free of duty. The exemptions will remain in effect until Dec. 31.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917

Tight Wads and Slackers.

Our editor as secretary of the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers recently had to raise a fund with which to pay the attorneys who are to carry the Keating Child Labor Law to the United States Supreme Court for a test of its constitutionality.

Most of the mills responded promptly and some either gave more than was asked or voluntarily offered to send an additional check if needed, but we have been very much amused at the tactics of a few "tight wads and slackers."

We only asked for voluntary contributions and while there was no obligation to contribute, we found the mills, with few exceptions, ready and willing to do their part.

An ex-president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, on seeing Mr. Clark in Washington, D. C., recently, declared, "If you win the test case the mills of the South ought to erect a monument to you," and yet when called on for a contribution for the expense of attorneys, declined on the ground that he was a member of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which fact was of no interest or benefit to us.

When we began the fight against the Keating Bill about three years ago we had the applause of the Keating Law and are willing to do

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills of Atlanta, and they enthusiastically aided us with letters to Congressmen and Senators. Finally it became necessary to raise a fund for the purpose of employing an attorney to represent the mills at the hearing in Washington and we confidently counted upon the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, but our several letters asking for contributions remain unanswered to this day.

Recently we had their enthusiastic support in our efforts to have the date of the Keating Law postponed, but all correspondence ceased immediately upon the notice that we were raising a fund to employ the lawyers and wanted a contribution from them.

In a letter to another Georgia Cotton manufacturer they did make the remarkable offer that "if" the Keating Law was declared unconstitutional they would contribute towards the cost on a prorata spindle basis or in other words if other mills would pay now and take the risk they would contribute a small amount if we won.

We cite the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills as conspicuous example of the "tight wads and slackers" and are glad to say that there are not many like them.

We have performed a great deal of work in connection with the Keating Law and are willing to do

more and while we are still short of the amount necessary to properly carry the test case to the United States Supreme Court we had rather pay the deficit ourselves than to beg it of some mills.

There are, however, enough mills who are willing to do more than their part, to make up for the few "tight wads and slackers."

Changes in Keating Law Rules.

We have desired to co-operate in every way with the U. S. Department of Labor because we realized that they did not enact the Keating Child Labor Law and were only the agents of the Government in putting its provisions into effect.

We thought that they intended to act in an unbiased capacity, but judging by the slight revision of the tentative rules that has been made it is becoming evident that the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor considers itself a law making body rather than an organization to carry out existing laws.

We have a deep-set suspicion, backed by the statement of one official, that A. J. McKelway and associates of the National Child Labor Committee has had a large hand in making the regulations and of course the main idea of McKelway is to injure the Southern mills by making the rules as drastic and unreasonable as possible.

The changes which the mill men requested have been very largely refused.

The revised rules are printed in this issue and show only slight changes.

Regulation No. 6 (formerly No. 7) in regard to the hours of employment has been changed to permit the deduction "of a single continuous period of a definite length of time," but there are a long line of decisions of the United States Supreme Court which state that all "free time," that is, time not subject to call, can be deducted.

If the cotton manufacturers wish to test this section in the courts their right to deduct "free time" can be easily sustained. It seems to us that it would have been much better for the Department of Labor to have taken a liberal view of this section instead of having gone beyond the law with the knowledge that it will require a test case and a court decision to force them back within the law.

It is an extremely bad position for a representative of the Government to take, but what other course could be expected where the hand of McKelway played a part.

The insistence upon the long certificate instead of the short one, such as has been used under the

Pure Food Law, is unreasonable and we doubt if the courts would hold that the long certificate was required.

Ten days before the Keating Child Labor Law is to go into effect the rules and regulations under which they are to operate have not been sent to the mills.

The delay in deciding upon the regulations has been inexcusable for any three men of reasonable intelligence could have made out the regulation in a week's time and could have revised them in a few hours.

We wanted to see as little friction as possible in putting the Keating Law into effect and we pledged them our co-operation but in not issuing the regulations until the last moment they have been unfair to the mills and have given indications of inefficiency.

Child Labor.

(Data from Abstract of the Census of Manufacturers, 1914.)

Table 209, page 463, shows a decrease of 23.8 per cent in the 5 year period, 1909-1914, of the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries under 16 years of age.

Table 208, page 448, shows the total of wage earners under 16 years of age employed in all industries and the per cent which such employees bear to the total number of such wage earners. This total for 1914 is 121,773, of which 78.5 are males, 19.7 females and which total is 1.7 per cent of the total number of employees in all industries covered by the Census of Manufacturers.

These tables set forth the various classifications, and the number of employees in each.

On page 434 we find:

"The proportion of wage earners under 16 years of age was larger in three of the textile industries than in any other of the principal industries of the country. The proportion of children employed in the manufacture of cotton goods was 8.4 per cent in 1914 and 10.4 per cent in 1909; of silk goods 7.2 per cent in 1914 and 7.9 per cent in 1909; and of hosiery and knit goods 6 per cent in 1914 and 8.2 per cent in 1909. The proportion was also relatively high—exceeding 5 per cent in 1909, but somewhat less than 5 per cent in 1914—in the manufacture of fancy and paper boxes, canning and preserving, the manufacture of cordage and twine and jute and linen goods, the confectionary industry, the manufacture of woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, and the glass industry. The decrease in the relative proportion of children employed in each of these industries, as well as in others shown in the table, is particularly significant."

For percentages of wage earners under 16 years of age employed in cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more, see table 185.

For number of wage earners under 16 years of age for cities and towns having 10,000 inhabitants or more, by state, see table 184, page 328.

We are receiving regular and dependable supplies of the following dyes, and will be pleased to submit quotations and samples for your approval.

FAST VAT DYES

Ciba Indigo	Ciba Blue	Ciba Violet
Ciba Blue Green Shade		Cibanon Olive

CHROME COLORS

Steam Black	Cloth Fast Blue	Gallocyanine
Chrome Fast Yellow		Fast Chrome Black

BASIC DYES

Rhodamine	Auramine	News Blue
Bismarck Brown	Basic Green	Methylene Blue
	Methylene Blue	

SULPHUR DYES FOR COTTON

Zeta Blue	Pyrogen Direct Blue	Zeta Blue
Pyrogen Green	Sulphur Khaki	Sulphur Cutch
Pyrogen Yellow		Pyrogen Indigo

ACID DYES

Carmoisine	Indigotine	Azo Rubine
Induline	Benzyl Black	Orange 2R
Acid Black	Acid Wool	Orange
Brilliant Scarlet		Indigo Extract
		Kiton Fast Orange

WRITE OR WIRE

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

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NEW YORK CITY

Modern Scales for Textile Mills

There has been a marked advance in recent years in the adaption of labor-saving and accuracy devices to cotton mills and therefore is not surprising that the mills have turned to more accurate and efficient methods for determining weights at various points. The old form of platform scales requiring the movement of a sliding weight and the balancing of a beam in order to determine the weight of an object required time and was exceedingly inaccurate.

There was a demand for a more accurate system of weighing and also a system that did not require the balancing of a beam every time a weight was taken and the first people to meet that demand were the American Kron Scale Company of New York.

At first the Kron scale was only applied to the weighing of cotton, but now is found in every department of the mills, with the results that more accurate determining of weight can be obtained with each process and with less loss of time.

The arrival of 100 bales of cotton at a cotton mill was always looked forward to with dread by the cotton weigher when using the old system of platform scales because each bale had to be placed upon the scale and the sliding weight shifted until balanced. Those who have had experience of weighing cotton by that system know that it is easy to weigh the same bale twice in succession with a difference of 1-2 to

2 pounds in weight and, therefore, it was not unusual for the man who was selling the cotton to claim that the weighing was wrong and to send his own man to operate the scales with the loss of an average of one to two pounds per bale to the mill.

One of the photographs on the next page show cotton being weighed at the Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., by Kron scales, and it is noted that each truck is run upon the scale and the dial shows the exact weight without moving anything and experience has shown that if the cotton is run off the scale and run back on again the dial will always show the same weight.

This system of weighing therefore eliminates the human elements and the experts cannot "gain" weight as there is nothing for them to manipulate. The adaption of the Kron scales for weighing cotton not only insures accuracy but enables the cotton weigher to handle several times as much cotton as by the old method of platform scales and thereby the handling cost is reduced.

Passing from the cotton bale into the mill the first place of weighing is as it comes from the lappers and here the Kron scales has been applied very efficiently. Some mills have one scale for each lapper while others operate the lap scale on a railway so that it can be brought opposite each lapper in turn.

The Exposition Mills of Atlanta adopted a very novel device by placing on the dial of this scale a blue mark indicating laps of one-half



Kron Scale in Cloth Room.



ABERFOYLE MFG. CO.
CHESTER PA.

Packing and Weighing Hosiery Cones

pound heavy and a red mark indicating one-half pound light. Back of this scale they have lap trucks painted red and others painted blue. When a lap is placed on the Kron scale and shows not over one-half pound light it is placed on the red scale and when it shows not over one-half pound on the blue side, or heavy side it is placed on the blue truck. If it moves further than either the red or blue mark the lap is sent back to be run over. Laps from this blue and red trucks when taken to the card room are placed on every other card and in this way alternate cards have laps that are light and heavy and assuming that the cans go to the drawing frames in regular order this will even up the differences in weight.

When you reach the other end of the mill and begin to weigh the products as finished the efficiency and accuracy of the Kron Scale again becomes apparent.

The weighing of warp beams can be done quickly and accurately as it is only necessary to run the beams on a Kron scale as shown in one of the pictures attached herewith and look at the weight. The ability to weigh warp beams without trouble or loss of time will often detect yarn heavier than number and thereby prevent a common form of waste.

In the cloth room the weighing of goods can be determined accurately and quickly and in packing yarn as shown at the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., there is no need to stop and adjust the scale as it always shows the weight.

The motto of the Kron scale is "load and look" as against "load and then go behind the scales and move the weight until the beam has balanced and then read the divisions on the scale with a chance for inaccuracy in the reading and also in the balancing."

Kron scales are springless and automatic and save more than cost in the course of a short time by accuracy and by taking one-fifth the time as required by the old form of beam scale. It is a new and efficient method of weighing for the load on the platform starts the pointer around the dial and points out the exact weight and you can read direct at the dial. There is no need of additional calculations of any kind and no need of make shifts for increasing the capacity of the scales.

For a continual weighing of quantities and varieties of objects where accuracy is essential the Kron scale fills the great need for you have simply to place the load upon the platform and immediately read off the correct weight. The hand labor and ordinary weighing is eliminated



Fast Weighing of Cotton Bales at Monarch Mills

cotton platforms, picker rooms, hard and fast work and still give slasher rooms and experience in its great accuracy.

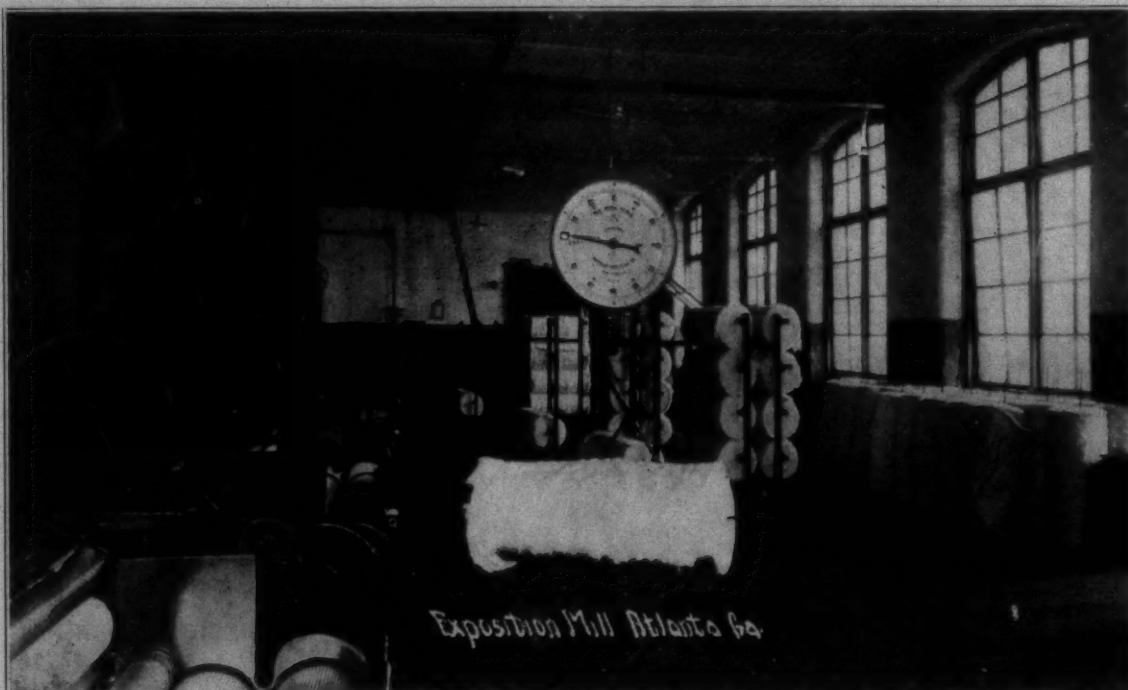
seven years service shows that it will stand up under exceedingly with the "rising or falling beams"

weighing, which is often mentioned by persons weighing on the old form of scale and therefore does away with a great element of inaccuracy. A great many mills in the South especially those who have become alive to the problem of accuracy and efficiency in all departments have purchased and installed Kron scales and almost without exception after one installation there have been repeat orders because the time saved and the insurance of accuracy makes automatic scales a necessity.

The Kron scales are now handled in the South by the J. Kirk Rowell Company of Louisville, Ky., who will be pleased to furnish additional and full information in regard to all of the forms of Kron scales which they have especially adapted for cotton mill work.

Mr. J. Kirk Rowell expects to locate an office either in Charlotte or Greenville, S. C., at a very early date in order to be in closer touch with the mills owing to the rapid increase in the demand in this field, but pending the location of this office he may be reached at Louisville, Ky.

The cotton mills of the South are watching details closer than ever before and many of the most efficient managers have discovered that inaccuracy of weighing was a source of waste.

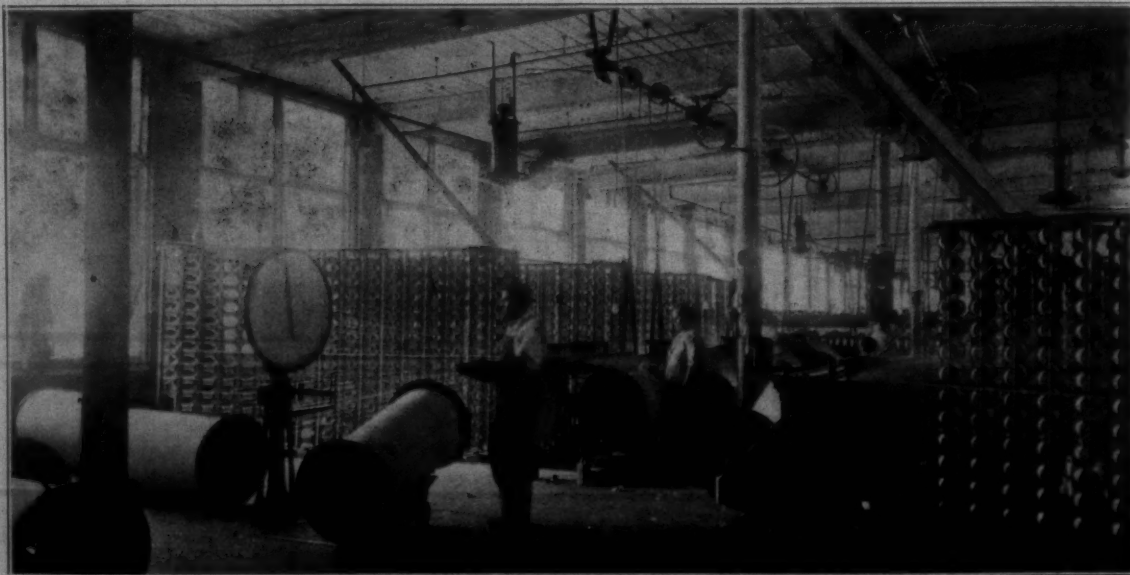


Weighting Laps on Suspended Kron Scales

and a very considerable per cent of time is saved.

The human element in weighing has always been a source of errors. The Kron scale requires no hand balancing by poise because it is automatic and therefore removes the usual form of errors. The Kron scales were designed by engineers who devoted their entire efforts to the Kron scale and has been successful from its beginning. The fact that the Kron scale can be adjusted with every graduation around the dial makes it particularly efficient.

All Kron scale parts are made to standards and are interchangeable and are built very substantial and rugged to successfully stand the strains of every day service which they have at the mill. If one part should become broken through any accident a new part can be ordered and will fit exactly because every part is standard. It has the rugged strength and durability to respond to all kinds of hard uses such as

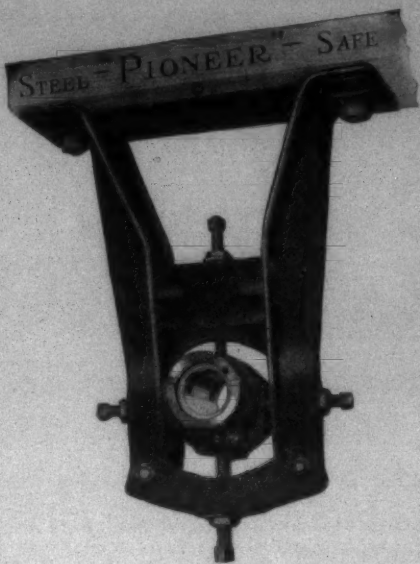


Weighting Warper Beam on Kron Scales

Story of the Steel Hanger and a "Close Call"

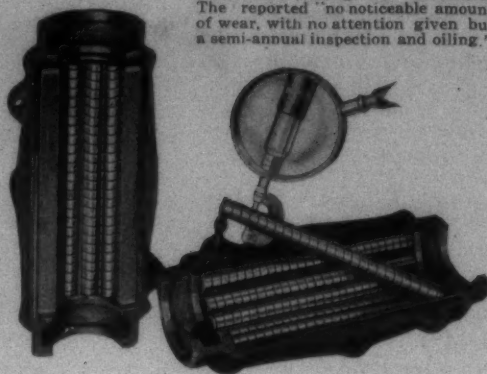
"It happened last year in a cotton seed mill down in Texas. A 12-inch double-leather belt ran off the pulley one day and got caught. The strain would have broken any ordinary hanger; but we were using 'Pioneer' Steel Hangers, and to that foresight the engineer and I owe our lives. The 'Pioneer' stood the test and upheld its reputation for strength with 100 per cent. efficiency." We'll furnish the name and address of the man who wrote this letter if you wish.)

"Pioneer" Hangers never break. They weigh only about a third as much as cast iron hangers and cost no more. One man can put them up alone. Can you think of any logical reason why you shouldn't buy them in preference to all others? Do it now—before the accident.



PATENTED

After seven years service in the plant of the Edison Storage Battery Company, this bearing was examined. The reported "no noticeable amount of wear, with no attention given but a semi-annual inspection and oiling."



"We Saved 9.2 H.P."

That's the Hyatt experience of the Whitman-Barne Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

The Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company of Louisville, saved \$1,000 a year in power by using Hyatt Roller Bearings.

AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEY

Repeated disinterested tests have shown that there is at least 2% less BELT SLIP with "American" Steel Split Pulleys than with other makes.

Two per cent. less Belt-slip means a saving of two per cent. of the cost of power transmitted, not to mention the saving in wear of belting caused by the extra slipping of the belts.

Guaranteed for double belt service and rim speeds of 6,000 feet per minute.

One of the most efficient manufacturing plants in the United States has over 20,000 "American" Steel Split Pulleys on its shafting. There is a reason, why.



AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS



T. R. Says:

"Nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time."

Therefore specify your requirements now in

ARROW LEATHER BELTING



Built Up to a Standard

Not Down to a Price

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Cotton States Belting and Supply Co.
ATLANTA, GA.

PERSONAL NEWS

G. B. Hilley has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Seneca (S. C.) Mills.

C. E. Hall has resigned as superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

A. M. Reese has become section hand at the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

J. H. Cato has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Tifton (Ga.) Mills.

C. H. Lamb has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

C. G. Hall has resigned as superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

W. C. Wood of Greer, S. C., is now overseer of tying-in machine at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills.

O. P. Shackelford has resigned as overseer of tying-in machine at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills.

John Curwen, formerly with the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now located at Newmarket, N. H.

W. M. Thomas is now night overseer of carding at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. L. Goodwin has been promoted to superintendent of the Douglas Hosiery Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

H. E. Sargent, of Atlanta, Ga., is now overseer of carding at the Magnolia (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

J. J. McManus has been promoted to master mechanic at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

T. D. Pickell has resigned as superintendent of the Douglas Hosiery Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

J. C. Curry has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Hart Mill No. 2, Tarboro, N. C.

Z. L. Honeycutt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

Wm. Lovett has accepted the position of superintendent of the cotton department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

R. B. Hunt of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. B. Peppers has resigned his position at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to become overseer of weaving at the Palmetto (Ga.) Mills.

H. H. McGee has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Seneca (S. C.) Mills to accept a similar position at the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

B. F. McClure has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of spinning at the Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

Geo. W. Harrington, of Philadelphia, Pa., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Howell Yarn Mills, Charlotte.

W. L. Jones has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. H. Johnson has resigned as superintendent of the cotton department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills, to become night superintendent of the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

S. T. Spears has resigned as section man at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 1, and has accepted a position as picker foreman with the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

Aubrey Metz, superintendent of the Roswell (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has been elected president of the company and will continue to act as superintendent.

On all bearings of Cards, Looms, Eveners, Cotton Bale Openers, Cotton Feeders, Breaker Lappers, Drawing, Slubbing, Roving, Jack and Ring Spinning Frames, Wet and Dry Twisters, Cone Winders, Threading Extractors, and other Textile Mill machinery Albany Grease should be used at all times for efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent free of charge for trial.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY



L. R. Gilbert has resigned as superintendent of the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., and returned to his former position as superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Joseph H. Hinson has resigned as overseer of slashing, drawing-in and warping at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La., and is now located in Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. Wilson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

E. C. Riley has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Olympia Mills of the same place.

E. B. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co., on account of the fact that one of the new owners will act as superintendent.

J. W. Crabb, formerly overseer of carding at the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga., is now superintendent of the White City Mfg. Co., of the same place.

F. T. Newberry has resigned his position at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., to become overseer of weaving at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. W. Jenkins has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Palmetto (a.) Mills, to become overseer of slashing and drawing-in at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

B. O. Sauls of Douglasville, Va., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. C. Dugard has resigned as overseer of carding at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga., and now has a position at the Mohawk Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.

W. C. Rowland has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Social Circle (Ga.) Mills.

Ralph Webber has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., to become superintendent of the Hawthorne Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C.

J. L. Brackett has resigned as overseer of carding at the Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C., and will go into the mercantile business in Asheville.

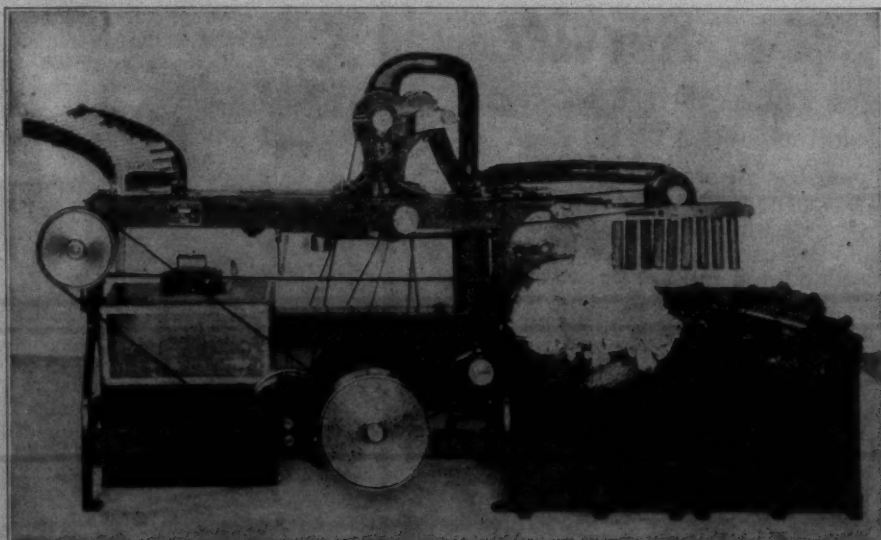
E. W. Everett has resigned as master mechanic at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

H. Y. Clarke has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Johnston:

See what my company has to say in the issue of September 6, in regard to a better way to transmit power.

GEO. PRITCHETT, GREENSBORO, N. C.



THE AUTOMATIC ROVING BOBBIN STRIPPER

Helps Spinner to run more sides

Makes great saving in bobbins

For details and prices write

Montgomery & Crawford

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Forest City, N. C.—A new three-story addition to the Florence Mills has just been completed and plans are being laid for the erection of a new building to be used for the mill officers.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Advance Manufacturing Company has been capitalized at \$100,000 authorized and \$6,000 subscribed by J. M. Butler and A. R. McEachern of St. Pauls, and E. H. Williams, of Fayetteville. The company will do a general textile cotton milling business.

Rhodhiss, N. C.—At the semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company, R. C. Moore of Charlotte, was elected vice-president. On the same day, at the same place, at the semi-annual meeting of the directors of The E. A. Smith Manufacturing Company, Mr. Moore was elected vice-president of this company, also.

Paw Creek, N. C.—At the semi-annual meeting of the directors of The Thrift Manufacturing Company, W. C. Wilkinson, of Charlotte, was elected vice-president and R. C. Moore treasurer. Mr. Moore was also elected one of the directors of the company. Mr. Wilkinson is well and favorably known in the financial and industrial circles of the state. He has taken an active interest in the organization and operation of The Thrift Manufacturing Company.

Lawndale, N. C.—W. R. Newton, Decatur Elmore and C. J. Yelton have placed an order for twenty knitting machines with which they will begin a small knitting mill at Lawndale, which it is thought will develop a large enterprise later when machinery is easier to get. C. B. Yelton is building a frame structure which will be occupied by the new concern which will operate under a charter. The name and size of the corporation is yet to be determined.

Cherryville, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cherryville Mfg Co., was held recently. The following officers were elected for the incoming year: D. E. Rhyne, president; J. J. George, vice-president, and D. A. Rudisill, secretary and treasurer. C. A. Rudisill and H. D. George were elected on the board of directors.

D. E. Rhyne, the newly elected president, has recently bought considerable holdings in this mill. Also C. A. Rudisill, who will take charge of the mill as superintendent, has purchased stock along with Mr. Rhyne. Mr. Rudisill will move his family to our town at an early date to begin his new work. The report is current that Mr. Rhyne and the new management will equip the mill with some new machines and put everything in proper running order.

New Secretary of Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina.

Hunter Marshall, a young attorney of Charlotte, N. C., has been chosen secretary and treasurer of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina to succeed Hudson C. Millar, who will enter the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

Mr. Millar had been drafted and filed several claims for exemption but was notified of his appointment to Fort Oglethorpe before his exemption claims had been passed upon.

While Mr. Marshall is handicapped by a lack of business experience

and knowledge of cotton mill conditions he will no doubt fill the position acceptably.

Accepts Superintendency of Monarch Mills.

Mr. T. M. McNeil of Columbia has been chosen to succeed Mr. Arthur H. Cottingham at Monarch Cotton Mills and will assume his new duties next week. Mr. McNeil has for two years been superintendent of Olympia and Granby mills and is considered a very efficient and capable mill official. He has been prominently identified with the welfare of the community in which his mills were located and is also prominent in church work.

Mr. McNeil was superintendent of Ottaray Mills in this city several years ago and his friends here are glad to welcome him home. (Union (S. C.) Times.)

Superintendent Gives Watermelon Feast.

Superintendent Covington, of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., treated his employees to a "watermelon slashing" Saturday afternoon. Great loads of melons were hauled in from the surrounding country, a long table was erected on the campus south of the mill, and every one present went away saying they had had enough watermelon for the present. The genial superintendent made a short talk which was both interesting and instructive.

Watts Mills Encourages Gardening and Flowers.

To make the Watts Mills village, Laurens, S. C., one of the most beautiful in the state and its gardens the most productive is the goal set by Mr. Harold C. Smith, agent and general manager of the mill, judging from the plans already made in this direction. To that end the company has employed a Clemson graduate, Mr. W. H. Garrison, to give three days of each week to assisting and advising with the mill villagers in cultivating flowers and vegetables. After sufficient time elapses Mr. Smith expects to see every front yard in the village made into a flower garden and every garden highly productive in vegetables. Of course a large number of yards and gardens are already cultivated to a high state of efficiency, but it is expected that the work of Mr. Garrison will give such an impetus to such work that the village will see almost a transformation. Mr. Garrison will also give his attention to the general plan of beautifying the streets and mill grounds. The mill company expects to go to considerable expense in order that its operatives may enjoy the beauties of nature as well as secure the more substantial benefits of home gardening. This is in line with the management's policy of co-operating with its employees to the mutual benefit of both. (Laurens Advocate.)

Many French Textile Mills Mined. Ready for German Retreat.

A report in the Textile Mercury states that all the textile mills in the occupied territory of France have been mined in readiness for the moment when the Germans begin their retreat. According to the report the charges are under the "piers of the factories and the buildings will be blown to ruin by the war product of the aniline color firms."

This information seems to be based on a statement made by Dudley Hollingworth, "who was connected

DON'T LET IMITATIONS DECEIVE YOU

Success is a shining mark for imitators. When a salesman tries to sell you a product named like NON-FLUID OIL—and when his claims are similar—be wary: You can be certain of the genuine NON-FLUID OIL only when you see this sprocket-wheel trade-mark on every barrel.



Remember that NON-FLUID OIL is not a name that anybody can use—but is a trade-marked name belonging only to us and identifying a product that is the greatest advance in the science of lubrication in twenty years. NON-FLUID OIL is the only non-changing, non-spattering, non-leaking lubricant that PRACTICALLY ELIMINATES OIL STAINS. It is a positive friction reduced and power-saver and it cuts lubricating costs.

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A post card will bring testing samples and complete literature.

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Southern Representative, Lewis W. Thomason, Box 165, Charlotte, N. C.



"Extra Service"

We Are the Largest Leather Belt Manufacturers in the South

During the past year our business has shown wonderful growth. We are now shipping Leather Belt top practically every State in the Union. We have been forced to double the capacity of our factory—have increased our sales force and are in better position than ever before to take care of your wants. Let us know your troubles and we will **KEEP THE MACHINERY RUNNING.**

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal. No matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK

with the largest wool combing firm in France."

It is evident from the article that the report is given credence in England and in France. The Textile Mercury comments "It will decidedly give France something to talk about for generations to come."

Georgia Cotton Mills Had Prosperous Year.

Manufacturing in Georgia is in splendid condition, according to the report of H. M. Stanley, commissioner of commerce and labor, for the year ending December 31 last, which has just been published.

Although there has been a decrease in the number of industries of a given class, in some instances manufactured products have vastly increased. These include the products of textile mills, garment factories, fertilizer factories, foundry and repair shops, bottlers, buggy manufacturers and the like.

The year 1916 showed that Georgia's textile mills had enjoyed greater prosperity than ever before, says the report. The 165 establishments reported capital stock of \$51,512,129.25; raw material used to the amount of 393,740,430 pounds of cotton; 362,000 pounds of wool and 17,710,073 pounds of yarn, all of which was estimated to be worth \$49,445,332.71.

The manufactured products were 644,615,488 yards of sheeting, duck, drills and other fabrics, including woolen goods, 27,000,657 pounds of duck and other fabrics, 85,637,407 pounds of yarn, 3,136,397 pounds of twine, rope and ball thread, 1,309,249 dozens of towels, 4,518,758 yards of woolen and cotton fabrics, 6,198,887 dozens of hose and 461,643 dozens of knit goods (union suits). The total value of all these products was \$96,193,733.79, or \$46,748,401.08 more than the cost of raw material.

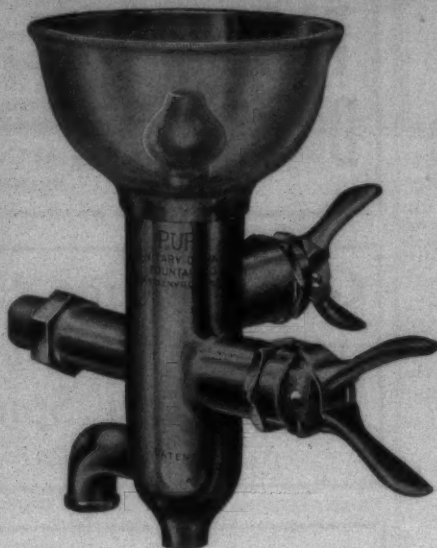
The mills in 1916 paid \$1,268,233.73 for salaries of officers and clerks, \$15,165,152.25 to wage-earners, \$2,191,796.30 for repairs and new machinery, a grand total of expenses amounting to \$18,625,182.28, an increase of \$3,455,495.48, or 82 per cent over 1915.

The capital stock in 1916 showed an increase over 1915 of 5 2-5 per cent. For this same period the raw material used showed an increase in pounds of 8 per cent; the production showed a gain of 16 per cent and the value of products increased 36 9-10 per cent.

Active Spindles.

The number of active producing spindles in 1916 was 2,330,898 as compared with 2,217,494 in 1915, a gain of 113,104 spindles, an increase of 5 per cent.

The twister spindles numbered 296,437 in 1916 as compared with 242,074 in 1915, an increase of 54,363 twisters, a gain of a little over 22 per cent. The active looms in



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ARE YOU PREPARED

for the warm weather when drinking problems are so vital and important

A Good Cool Drink of Water Makes EFFICIENCY and SATISFIED Employees.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain Keeps Them Well and Prevents the Spread of Disease. Why not look into the proposition.

A postal will bring full information.

PURO MEANS PREPAREDNESS

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company
342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

1916 were 45,864 as against 43,414 in 1915 an increase of 2,450 looms or 5 3-5 per cent.

The mills that knit and those that knit and spin but do not weave also report improved machinery.

The textile mills report 43,821 employees during 1916 as against 37,305 for 1915, a gain of 6,516 or 17 2-5 per cent.

Hercules

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

Seamless Roving Cans



Write for Catalog No. 19

Roving Cans

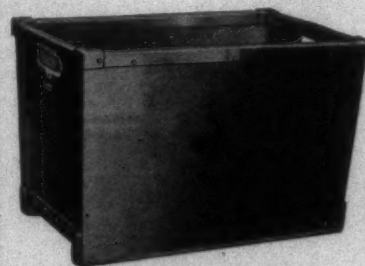
Barrels and Boxes

Cars and Trucks

The Largest Line of Mill Receptacles

SOUTHERN BRANCH
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Company
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GREENVILLE, S. C.
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY
KENNETT SQUARE
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The Best Box for Textile Mills



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LEATHEROID SALES COMPANY
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AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The gray goods end of the cotton goods markets was rather quiet during the week and very little active trading is looked for until the cotton market becomes more settled. The fluctuations in the price of raw cotton during the past few weeks have caused the manufacturers and converters to move very cautiously in the matter of placing orders. They are inclined to wait until they feel more certain of the future.

Many of the mills are not anxious for new orders at this time. They are behind on deliveries and with the growing labor shortage the chances on catching up on deliveries are not very favorable.

Business continues fairly large and steady where white goods are concerned and buyers seem to feel that it is better to place orders now than to take chances later on. Many lines are sold up and at the high prices asked for gray goods it will be impossible to reproduce these goods at prices which jobbers will consider. Cotton wash goods are also in good demand. Printed wash goods started off rather slow at the opening, but have sold much better lately.

Colored goods are in a very strong position and many of the lines are held "at value" while other lines have been withdrawn from the market. Jobbers bought more brown goods during the past week than they have for some time and the orders placed have reached a total that is very satisfactory to distributors.

Trading was not active in the Fall River print cloth market during the week. Converters and printers were very indifferent about new business.

With the sales for the last few weeks considerably lower than the normal weekly output of the mills, there is bound to be accumulation of goods, but not of the kind which are in popular demand. Some mills have all they can accomplish to get cloth out on time, and naturally are not among those which will soon have surplus goods on hand.

Every effort is being made by mill men to keep prices up, but on some styles where the demand is light, slight concessions will be made. Wide goods of odd constructions held the major attention of buyers, and it is reported that some fairly large individual purchases have been made. Manufacturers of satens, twills and specialties state that they continue to do a fair business, with prices being generally well maintained. Fine goods cannot be stated as being active by any means.

Export trade in cotton goods continued good during the week in spite of the difficulty in getting export licenses for shipment to the Scandinavian countries. The demand from that quarter covers a general line of goods, large quantities being wanted as well as smaller lots of filling-in purposes. There is no sign in of a let up in the de-

mand which has been very active for some time now. No large buying is being done by Central and South America but there were in the market for all kind of textiles for filling-in supplies.

Mexico, which has been a large buyer for some time now, is still taking large quantities of goods. Cuba is back in the market and the indications are that trade from that country will continue to show improvement.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Brown drills, std ..	At value..
Sheetings, So. std ..	At value..
3-yard, 48x48s	At value..
4-yard, 56x60s	At value..
4-yard, 48x48s	At value..
5-yard, 48x48s	At value..
Denims, 9-ounce	At value..
Denims, 2-20s	At value..
Selkirk, 8-oz, dk	Withdr'n..
Oliver, extra 8-oz ..	Withdr'n..
Tallasse, 8 ounce ..	Withdr'n..
Hartford, 8-ounce ..	Withdr'n..
Woodberry, sail dk ..	Withdr'n..
Mt. Vernon, wide dk ..	Withdr'n..
Alexander, oz dk	Withdr'n..
Ticking, 8 ounce	At value..
Standard prints	At value..
Standard gingham ..	At value..
Dress gingham	At value..

American Cotton Consumption and Supplies on Hand.

The amount of cotton consumed in the United States during July, 1917, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, was 541,496 running bales (counting round as half bales), compared with 489,528 bales for the corresponding month in 1916. The amount for the year ended July 31, 1917, was 6,801,188 bales, compared with 6,397,613 bales for the preceding year. The amount of cotton on hand July 31 in consuming establishments was 1,498,939 bales in the preceding year, and the amount in public storage and at compresses was 888,117 bales, compared with 1,107,464 bales in the preceding year.

The monthly figures include 21,939 bales of foreign and 8,001 bales of sea-island consumed, 94,327 bales of foreign and 36,584 bales of sea-island held in consuming establishments, and 49,679 bales of foreign and 19,912 bales of sea-island held in public storage.

A traveler who believed himself to be the sole survivor of a shipwreck upon a cannibal isle hid for three days, in terror of his life. Driven out by hunger, he discovered a thin wisp of smoke rising from a clump of bushes inland and crawled carefully to study the type of savages about it. Just as he reached the clump he heard a voice say: "Why in h— did you play that card?"

He dropped on his knees and, devoutly raising his hands, cried: "Thank God they are Christians!" —Ex.

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Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

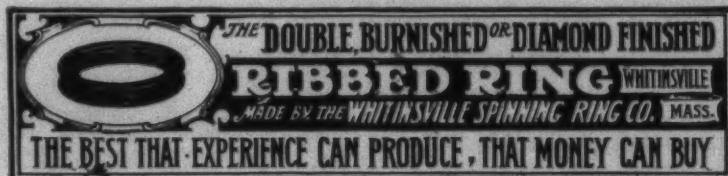
BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



HOLDS THE FIBRE
ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

Cards Available for Immediate Shipment

3-40" Whitin, 72" doffers, 110 flats, 12" coilers.

6-40" Lowell, 27" dogers, 110 flats, 12" coilers.

2-40" Howard & Eullough, 25" doffers, 110 flats, 12" coilers

In excellent condition.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
Greenville, South Carolina

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued very quiet during the week, inquiries for yarn being very scattered and only for small needs. Knitters are moving very conservatively and show no inclination to buy more yarn than they think they actually need. At the same time there is a general feeling of confidence in the market. This belief is based on the fact that only a small portion of the business for next season has been placed and a good buying movement is looked for later on. Deliveries on yarn were good during the week, but new business was scarce. Most spinners held out for prices which were well over those of this market.

Very little combed yarn was bought during the week. Prices were very irregular, in fact there was no schedule of prices. Where a spinner is well sold up and believes that prices are going higher, he asks 5 or 10 per cent higher for his yarn than the spinner who needs orders. Mercerized yarn is not in good demand and knitters are well covered for the time being.

Some knitters made inquiries for carded yarn during the week, but there was no general movement to feel out the market. Hosiery manufacturers report that there is plenty of business in sight for them, with deliveries wanted well into next year, but in all instances buyers want prices based on a lower yarn price than is possible now.

The demand for carded weaving yarns during last week was very slow. There is not a line of civilian goods that is in strong demand and most of the manufacturers engaged in civilians need business. Consequently they are not buying much yarn. The bulk of the business that has been out through for some weeks passed has been where the yarn was needed in the manufacturer of Government orders.

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.	
12s.....43	30s.....60
14s.....44	36s.....65
16s.....45	38s.....67
18s.....46	40s.....75
20s.....50	50s.....80
22s.....52	60s.....95
24s.....54	70s.....95
26s.....54	70s.....1.10
28s.....56	80s.....1.25
28s.....58	

A. M. Law & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotl Mills, S. C.	110	
American Spinning Co., S. C.	130	
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	33	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	117	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	125	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	112	118
Brandon Mills, S. C.	90	92
Brogan Mills, S. C.	50	
Cabarrus C. Mills, N. C.		
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	98	105
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	133	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	107	110
Clinton Mills, S. C.	117	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	107
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.		110
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	135	145
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	100	106
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	
Darlington Mfg Co., S. C.		78
Drayton Mills, S. C.	27	
Dunbar Mills, S. C.	57	61
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	102
Eastley Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.		75
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	173	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga. com.		80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.		75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Greenwood Cot Mills, S. C.	100	115
Grendel Mills, S. C.	150	165
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	125	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	145	152
Hartsville C. Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	145	
Highland Park Mfg. Co., N. C.		
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	
Judson Mills, S. C.	100	
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	89	93
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	150	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C. pfd.		
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	145	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	75	
Loray Mills, N. C. com.	20	
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st pfd.	102	
Marion Mfg. Co.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	125	135
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molton Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	145	155
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	225	
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	
Oconee Mills, common	85	
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	102	
Pacolet Mfg Co., S. C.	105	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	100	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	129	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	161	
Poe, F W Mfg. Co., S. C.	124	127
Riverside Mills, S. C. pfd.	105	
Saxon Mills, S. C.	130	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	55	
Spartan Mills, S. C.	150	175
Toxaway Mills, S. C. pfd.	70	
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	270	300
Union-Buffalo M. S. C. 1st p	97	98 1/2
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pf	97	98 1/2
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	20	23 1/2
Victor-Monaghan M. Co., pf	100	
Victor-Monaghan Co. com.	64	67
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	93	95
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd		
Watts Mills, S. C.	10	125
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Williamson Mills, S. C.	105	
Wiscasset Cot. Mills, N. C.		
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodside C. Mills, S. C. com		72
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	80	86
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'd	90	
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	150	

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s.....40	20s.....44
6s.....40	22s.....45
8s.....41	24s.....46
10s.....41	26s.....49
12s.....42	30s.....50
14s.....42	40s.....62
16s.....43	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
4s.....41	24s.....47
6s.....41	26s.....48
8s.....41 1/2	30s.....51
10s.....42	36s.....62
12s.....42	40s.....63
14s.....42	50s.....83
16s.....41	60s.....90
20s.....41	
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
8s.....41	22s.....45
10s.....42	24s.....48
12s.....42	26s.....48
14s.....42	30s.....51
16s.....43	40s.....65
20s.....44	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s.....42	24s.....48
10s.....42 1/2	26s.....49
12s.....42	30s.....51
14s.....42	40s.....64
16s.....43	50s.....83
20s.....41	42
Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones	
8s.....41 1/2	20s.....47
10s.....42	22s.....47 1/2
12s.....42	24s extra 52 1/2
14s.....43	26s.....53
16s.....43 1/2	30s.....53
18s.....46 1/2	40s.....63
20s.....46 1/2	22s colors 51
Carnet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.	
6-4 black.....40	8-3-4 hard
6-4 slacks.....40	twist.....39

"SAVE MONEY"

By sending us your work. We specialize in rewinding and repairing Lickerins, Acetylene, Welding, Rebuilding, and Overhauling Machinery of all descriptions. You will find absolute satisfaction in our work as we are specialists.

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OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

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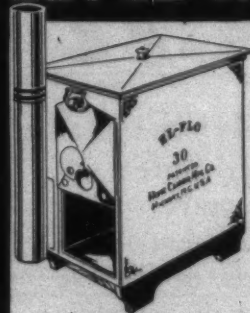
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For the Home, Community and Factory

You can make big money canning vegetables, fruits, etc., at home for market; demand for canned goods is greater than supply; when canned right, home canned goods bring big prices; when the right canner is used, this means BIG PROFITS for you. Get an "EL-FLO" outfit and can the safe, easy, economical way—for market, neighbors and home use.

Make \$10.00 Per Day

Thousands of men, women, boys and girls are making \$10.00 per day and up with "EL-FLO" CANNING OUTFITS. You can do as well. Easy, pleasant, no experience necessary; you can put up highest quality goods the first time you try.

Take our Small Family Size Outfit, No. 16, for instance. You can put up from 275 to 350 No. 3 cans of fruits and vegetables a day with this outfit, which will bring you from \$27.50 to \$35.00 when sold at only 10c per can. Allowing only one-half as profit as you will clear from \$13.75 to \$17.50 for your day's work.

Free Book of Instructions

With every "EL-FLO" Outfit we give you free a complete book of instructions and recipes, explaining everything fully. It tells you just how to prepare all kinds of vegetables, fruits, berries, meats, etc., for the canner, how to put them up in cans and glass jars, how to operate the canner, etc.

Don't Put It Off

Get an "EL-FLO" outfit now and put money in the bank this season—BIG MONEY! Turn the vegetables, fruits, etc., which now go to waste, into profit. Put them up in cans or glass jars, put a neat label on them and sell them to your grocer, get regular customers in town, or sell to your neighbors. Stock up your own pantry and live fine next winter.

Don't Take Chances

Be sure you get an outfit that will turn out first class goods. If your goods are not canned right, you can't sell them at any price. You can produce perfect goods every time with an "EL-FLO," because it is built on the right principle. It is the only canner with fire-box and return fire surrounded by water. This means greater heat with less fuel—economy and perfect results. Only best rust-proof materials are used; every part well made and carefully put together, nothing to get out of order.

"EL-FLO" Open and Pressure Outfits

come in several styles and all sizes, for home, community and factory. Price, \$3.50 and up. Sold under absolute guarantee. We furnish cans, labels and all supplies. Our Continuous Heating Capping Steel is the perfect can sealer. Service from 8 warehouses. Eight years' success is behind the "EL-FLO."

Don't delay get an "EL-FLO" outfit now.

Write for free catalog now while you think of it.

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BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE

Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

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This is one of the most important things in your Spinning Room. A Crooked Spindle CANNOT BE PLUMBED OR SET and will cause the spindle to VIBRATE and WEAR FLAT on the side of the bearing.

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Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

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During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

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We have made a study of the requirements of the industry and now manufacture special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Our brands of Textile Starches are the results of years of scientific investigation coupled with practical experience. We are prepared to study the requirements of mill and supply starches which will produce the best results at minimum prices.

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SOUTHERN OFFICE

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Legible—Accurate—Indisputable

This Company invites correspondence from you on time and pay roll keeping questions and will give you the benefit and knowledge of their experts without cost or obligation on your part.

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"DUREX" TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent. 250 cotton mills in the South now use this varnish.

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AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

Drawing Frames For Sale.

Six heads Whitin Drawing in first class condition, six deliveries each, with new Indian Orchard Metallic Rolls, 12-inch coils. Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

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Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

Twisters For Sale.

our Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED.

TWO OR THREE GOOD SPEEDER HANDS AND INTERMEDIATE HANDS. GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$1.75 TO \$2.40 PER DAY. NO NIGHT WORK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY.

ALSO,

TWO OR THREE WARP OR FILLING DOFFERS. PAY FROM \$1.60 TO \$2.00 PER DAY. APPLY IN PERSON, OR WRITE TO A. T. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. HOWE, OVERSEER OF SPINNING, OR R. L. HOWE, OVERSEER OF CARDING.

For Sale.

Three model 6, 100 spindle Foster Winders, second hand, but now in use and can be seen running. Do good work on numbers 4's to 14's. Reason for wishing to sell, going on to finer numbers. Tubing spindles can be attached. Will sell cheap and give early delivery. Address, Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Operatives Wanted. Can use a few good frame hands, doffers and spinners. Good wages paid every Friday. Healthy place to live and railroad center. Pay 20 cents per side on Spinning. Doffing \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Frame hands make from \$10.00 to \$14.00 per week.

Address

Geo. F. Brietz,
Superintendent
Selma Cotton Mill,
Selma, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references as to ability and experience. Can get results. Address 1911.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills of the South and only desire to change for larger position. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1913.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarns from 4's to 80's with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1916.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now running carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change to spinning. Am a married man with 18 years experience in spinning. Age 28, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 1917.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in making yarns, both single and double carded yarns, either white or colored, single or ply. Also left hand twist single yarns, warps, tubes, skeins. Am an expert carder and spinner. Address 1918.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding, but prefer to change. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 1919.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent, but want to change. Can furnish good references and am a practical mill man. Address No. 1920.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of yarn mill. Have been overseer of carding and combing for six years. Age 34, married, can get best results and furnish good references. Address 1921.

WNT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 1922.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am especially strong on yarn and duck. Strictly sober and eager to

get a position in a mill that appreciates the service of a reliable and competent man. Address 1923.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have three hands for mill besides myself. Best references from present and former employers. Address No. 1924.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and have held same satisfactory for four years but desire to secure a larger mill. Have textile education and also have long practical experience and get results. Address No. 1926.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Ten years experience on duck, drills, towels, damask, etc. Now employed but desire to change for better salary, can handle any size job and give references. Address 1927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31. Good references. Address No. 1928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all kinds of goods including dobby work, and can do designing, beaming and slashing. Can get results and can furnish good references. Address 1929.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Age 46, married. Can furnish high class references. Address 1930.

WANT position as master mechanic in cotton mill. Can give A 1 reference as to my ability in the economical handling of steam and electric plants. At present em-notice. Address No. 1931.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer for 15 years and at present employed but for good reason prefer to change. Married, strictly sober. Good references. Held one job 20 years. Address 1933.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of a medium size yarn mill, where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14's to 12's, have 19 years' experience in mill. Six years as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from the I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 1934.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as second hand and overseer

Less Waste—Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

Atherton Adjustable Knife Bar

with DOUBLE STRIKING EDGE, recently patented. Like beater blade, when one edge becomes dull reverse the bar. Twice the life. Same price.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

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of weaving and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1936.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am considered an expert on carding and spinning. Am now filling position as superintendent of small mill, but desire to change for a larger salary. Address No. 1937.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent of fancy mill and have had long practical experience on plain, dobby and jacquard goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1938.

WANT position as engineer or as machinist. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1942.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman in large shop at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have had 12 years experience in mill work. Age 34, married. References furnished. Address No. 1943.

WANT position as carder or as carder and spinner. Can furnish reference from good mills in North Carolina. Can also furnish reference from present employers and can change on short notice. Can get the goods. Married, strictly sober. Address No. 1945.

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There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

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If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

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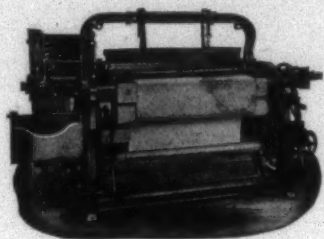
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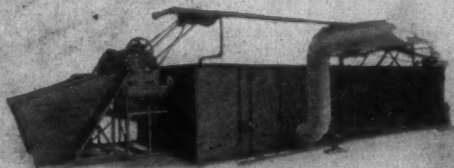
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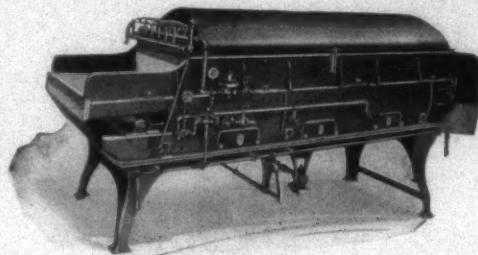
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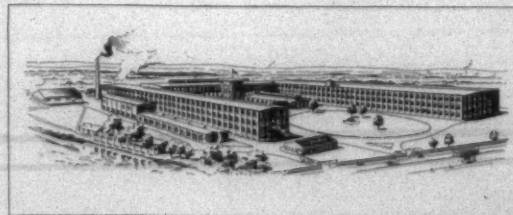
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